

deaf, and those suffering from lesions of the nervous system. The moral, economic, family, and social interests of the invalids of war. Comparative legislation and regulations: At the second meeting a plan was approved for the creation of an interallied institution for research, experiments, and the collection of documentary evidence concerning mutilated and disabled soldiers. This institution would comprise the following: (a) Research laboratories where a special study would be made, both from a psychical and physiological point of view, of the best means of utilizing in a rational manner those mutilated in the war. (b) Workshops for study, construction, and experiments regarding: (1) Prosthesis; (2) special instruments; (3) apparatus for the protection or support of mutilated soldiers. (c) A permanent-museum of artificial apparatus or examples of practical work and plans executed in different countries. (d) A library comprising books, plans, articles, and documents of every kind concerning disabled soldiers. All persons interested in work in connection with disabled soldiers would have free access to this institute. The *Inter-allied Review* would be the official journal of this institution and would acquaint the general public with its researches and discoveries. The joint services of the institution and the *Review* would permit the translation and communication to all inquirers of documents of interest regarding disabled soldiers. The institution would not cease to exist with the conclusion of peace, but would then take up all questions relating to victims of accidents at work. The personnel of the commission includes representatives from each of the allies at war. The United States and Japan were not represented at the first meetings, but it is assumed that subcommittees will be (or perhaps have been) appointed to cooperate with the interallied commission in this work. Surely there is no problem of greater importance, and the vastness of the need is well indicated by the extensive machine which it has been deemed necessary to put into action and by the prominence of the personnel involved.

La Pratique de l'Hygiène en Campagne.—By A. Tournade. Pp. 222. Paris: L. Fournier, 1916.—The present war has brought out small manuals on military hygiene by French, English, and American authors. The most striking feature of all these is the very marked difference between them and works on military hygiene of even a dozen years ago. Today a good part of the space is occupied by a consideration of personal hygiene, excreta disposal, the sterilization of water, the control of flies, lice, and rats and immunization against infectious disease.

In the present volume great emphasis is laid on personal cleanliness and arrangements for shower baths, and other baths are described. One shower is figured as consisting of two barrels, an open kettle over a fire, a small pump, and a piece of perforated pipe. Another specially constructed, but simple and portable, apparatus is described. Much attention is given to "delousing," and perhaps the reader is confused by the number of insecticides given. Sulphur fumigation is recommended for outside clothing. The details are given for delousing a large number of men at one time as well as for cleansing patients on admission to a hospital. For the destruction of rats the author has the

greatest confidence in chemical poisons, though he also recommends Danysz's virus. The rats are to be attracted to one place by liberal feeding for several days and then suddenly a plentiful supply of poisoned food is provided.

The disposal of feces is a most important matter. For a more or less permanent encampment a shallow straddle trench is recommended. The construction of trench privies is also described in detail. They are placed in short detours excavated out of the trenches and so arranged that water cannot flow back into the trench. The material is covered with earth and frequently disinfected. All forms of excreta disposal must be continuously supervised by a special squad detailed for the purpose. Another method of disposal recommended consists of a shallow portable trough, about seven feet long and eighteen inches wide, which is kept filled with a disinfectant solution. The lower end of the trough is over a cess-pit, and twice a day a plug is pulled out to allow the contents to flow into the pit.

Vaccination is considered the most important factor in the prevention of the infectious diseases, and it appears to be obligatory in the French Army not only for smallpox and typhoid fever but for both the paratyphoids. The vaccines may be used separately or combined. Tunard strongly advocates vaccination against cholera.

For disinfection the author seems to rely too much on fumigation, with formaldehyde spray or even with sulphur dioxide, and not enough on thorough washing and the use of steam. For the isolation of scarlet fever he would inclose the bed with gauze and disinfect the throat of the patient and anoint the skin with eucalyptus oil according to the method of Milne, a method which has received scant approval in other countries. When enemy territory is captured all occupied places are to be thoroughly disinfected and all prisoners promptly freed from vermin and carefully examined before they are sent back from the front.

The book is, to a considerable extent, made up of abstracts from general orders, which perhaps accounts for its not very logical arrangement. It is interesting at many points as showing the ingenuity of the French in meeting the many difficult problems which confronted them at the opening of the war, but on the whole it does not seem to be such an up-to-date exposition of medical science as similar pocket manuals by Lelean and Vedder.

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